

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1853.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Our Democratic neighbor, the *Union*, opens its eyes in apparent astonishment that our remarks of Monday should convey the idea of satisfaction at the explosion of its party in New York. Now, in order to prevent any further surprise on the part of our neighbor on this head, we beg to state that, strange as it may appear, we have no sort of objection to witnessing—indeed, should feel great satisfaction in witnessing—a similar result in every State in the Union. To our neighbor and the distinguished gentlemen who weekly or daily assemble on affairs of State at the "White House" we wish every happiness and all success, save the control of public affairs. As that control could, we think, be placed in safer hands—we will not say honest or purer—nothing would afford us more pleasure than to see them gracefully restored to the enjoyments of private life.

Our allusion to the satisfaction with which Southern Whigs and Democrats would view the result of the election in New York had no reference to what the *Union* denounces as "a triumph of Secessionism," but as the *Union* well knew, and our language plainly indicated, to the triumph of the compromise or conservative Democrats over their Free Soil adversaries. Simply as a Democratic quarrel we cared little which wing triumphed or which was beaten. It was the triumph of the friends of the South and the Union that we rejoiced at—not that the adherents of the Administration were vanquished. It was as a demonstration of the sound and correct feelings in that great State as regards Southern rights and the Union that we rejoiced at the triumph of the Hards, especially when that triumph at the same time placed the Whigs in power.

It is in this view of the subject that the result should be, and we have no doubt will be, a matter of unmixed satisfaction to the entire South, without distinction of parties. They see in it the defeat of those in the North who are inimical to the most vital of Southern interests.

DEMOCRATIC PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to a public call, a meeting took place in this city on Monday night of those Democrats of the District "opposed to Free Soilism or any recognition of the same by a Democratic Administration," to congratulate the sturdy National Democracy of New York on their recent study and triumphant vindication of the purity and honesty of their principles. The *Sentinel* of yesterday published the proceedings of the meeting, filling nearly two columns of that journal. We notice it only so far as to inform our readers of the occurrence as a local incident; and finding in three of the Baltimore papers of yesterday the annexed account of the meeting, we presume it to be substantially correct, and select it for its brevity:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The meeting of the Adman-tine Democrats to congratulate the Hards upon the result of the late election in New York took place at Copp's Saloon to-night. CHARLES S. WALLACH was appointed President, with fifteen vice presidents and the usual number of secretaries. Cornelius W. Wendell offered a series of resolutions declaring that the nomination and election of Mr. Pierce was a consequence of the unmitigated national antecedents and known opposition to the conduct and opinions of those who opposed Cass in 1848: that the Baltimore platform was not a general amnesty to such; that the attempts of the Departments to crush the National Democracy in New York deserve the immediate attention and correction of the President; congratulating the New Yorkers on their signal victory over Free Soilism, deprecating the recent attacks on Dickinson, &c.

The resolutions having been read, D. S. Ratcliffe took the stand and made an able speech against the resolutions, charging on the movement of the meeting hostility to the President and a design to sink the Administration. This created great excitement, amid which Wendell replied. He said he was instrumental in calling this meeting, and asked if the President had carried out the principles of the Democratic party. [Loud cries of "yes" and "no," much excitement; three cheers for Dickinson, &c.]

Mr. Overton, after the turmoil had subsided, was called out and briefly stated that the great question was not opposition to the Administration, but whether Free Soilism should be an element in the Democratic party.

The question on the resolutions was called for, when Mr. Ratcliffe reminded gentlemen that this was an attack on the Administration. Wendell denied it, when much excitement followed, parties almost coming to blows.

Somewhat moved an indefinite postponement of the resolutions. Another wanted to offer a substitute. Before the question was distinctly put, Wm. H. Thomas, Deputy Collector for this port, sprang upon the platform and moved an adjournment, prior to which he proposed three cheers for the Administration, which were given. Wallach, the chairman, then struck Thomas, knocking him from the platform, when a general melee ensued, lasting some time, but ending in nothing serious. The meeting was, of course, effectually broken up.

CUBAN AFRICANIZATION.—The telegraph reports that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has formally denied the allegations that his Government contemplated any such proceedings with regard to Cuba as have been attributed to it. The denial was really unnecessary. No sensible man believed the statement.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The Washington *Union*, which was the first journal, we believe, that gave currency to the story, and by its intimate relation to the Administration imparted consequence to it, has itself virtually abandoned it. We regret that the *Union* is not impressed with a better appreciation of its position, and the weight which that position gives to its statements regarding international matters.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, taking into consideration the great advantages which may reasonably be expected to flow from periodical meetings of persons representing the planting interests of the slaveholding States, invite the cultivators of the soil in every section and district of the same to send delegates to meet on the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an Agricultural Congress of the slaveholding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it.

There appears to be a movement in prospect of contesting the eligibility of Mr. Price, the newly-elected Governor of New Jersey, on the ground that he has not been a resident of the State for seven years preceding the election, as the constitution requires. The Trenton State Gazette says: "Rodman M. Price has unquestionably received a majority of the votes cast, but the constitution of the State yet stands between him and the gubernatorial chair. His claims are to be contested before another tribunal, and we have an abiding faith that he will be declared ineligible."

VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

From all we hear this must have been the most interesting event in the history of Virginia during the present century, far transcending in grandeur and practical importance any gathering of the people ever witnessed in Richmond for any purpose. A friend who was present has thrown together some of the principal incidents, which we deem still in season for such of our readers as have not seen a minute description from other sources:

The city of Richmond, with a liberality well requited by the farmers of the State, appropriated ten thousand dollars for enclosing the grounds and erecting tents, stalls, and other fixtures; and a beautiful public square of ten acres, west of the city, was prepared with every convenience which experience and good taste could suggest. A large pavilion for an assemblage of the people, (under which the State Armory Band gave fine music at proper intervals), tents for the officers, and for the exhibition of articles of handicraft, were conspicuous, with flags and streamers floating in the breeze. The sight as you approached the grounds was exhilarating and pleasant in the highest degree; and the interior arrangements for the horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and for the display of agricultural and mechanical implements, were the theme of universal praise.

On the first day (Tuesday, November 1) only the officers and members of the society were admitted within the enclosure, but these were legion. The various committees were arranged and every thing adjusted for the general gathering of the people. On Wednesday the gates were thrown open, and not less than twenty thousand of the best population of the State were admitted. Every body was not merely gratified, but astonished, as well at the immense concourse as at the extraordinary display of the agricultural and mechanical resources of the State. The projectors of the enterprise, and their indefatigable agents, felt that there was a scene worthy of admiration, and that their triumph was complete. Each one felt that Virginia was emphatically "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," and that every son and daughter of the good old Mother of States might hold up their heads and exult in the proud consciousness that they inherited a goodly and a prosperous land—a country already teeming with the rich products of the soil, and capable of producing, under a genial climate, every thing necessary to the physical or intellectual wants of man.

The annual Address, full of striking facts and practical illustrations, was delivered by JOHN R. EDMUNDS, Esq., of Halifax county, a gentleman distinguished as a lawyer, a legislator, and an agriculturist, but now devoting himself to the latter pursuit. Gen. Scott and ex-President Tyler were each called out, and made appropriate responses, expressing their gratified surprise at so imposing a display of the trophies of Virginia's industry and skill, but, above all, at the brilliant assemblage of Virginia's "fair women and brave men."

It would be vain to attempt a description of the scene, so as to convey to the reader a proper conception of the many objects of attraction.

On Thursday the crowd was scarcely diminished, whilst thousands were outside witnessing the ploughing match. Among the spectators of this portion of the entertainment were ex-President Tyler, the Hon. W. C. Rives, and Madame SOMERSET, the great vocalist, who gave \$100 as a premium to the successful ploughman. And here an incident may be mentioned which will serve to show the generous character of Southern men: Half the premium was given to the colored ploughman (a slave) and half to the owner of the plough and team.

On Friday the exhibition was brought to a close by the award of premiums, and these were by no means few or small, and the Valedictory Address was pronounced by ex-President TYLER, in his usual glowing and animated style of delivery. The address evinced sound thought, and was couched in felicitous language. It excited the pride and zeal of all present, and prepared them for a still more energetic display of the resources of the State at the next meeting.

It should not be omitted to state that EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., the veteran agricultural writer, was present, and was made prominent as a patriarchal pioneer, deserving the gratitude of his countrymen.

But the most enthusiastic portion of the performances was exhibited in the nightly meetings of the Agricultural Society during the week at Metropolitan Hall. The first night the ordinary society business was transacted, and a report of a committee received in regard to the existing monopoly of the guano trade. The committee, it seems, had waited on the President of the United States to request the opening of negotiations with the Government of Peru in reference thereto, and were informed by him that he would give the subject his early and earnest attention. On the second night a proposition was introduced by LEWIS E. HARVEY, Esq., of Amelia, to raise twenty thousand dollars, to be invested in State stocks, as a permanent endowment of the society. This was responded to in the most enthusiastic terms, various gentlemen putting down themselves and their whole families, to the third generation, as life members of the society, and others pledging their respective counties for from \$500 to \$1,000. The meeting was protracted to the hour of twelve, and before adjourning the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars had been raised!

The same scenes were enacted on Thursday and Friday nights, and the enthusiasm was kept up in a practical manner, until upwards of sixty thousand dollars were subscribed! A suggestion that the Legislature should be called upon for a subscription was promptly put down, several members declaring that the farmers of Virginia, now that their spirit was aroused, needed no help of that kind, but would rely upon themselves; yet, during the proceedings, it was found that professional men, mechanics, and merchants, all claimed the right to aid in putting Virginia agriculture upon a firm and enduring basis. A wag declared that, so far from asking Legislative help, the society was now ready to share the State debt!

Elloquent speeches were made at intervals by WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, T. L. PRESTON, WM. C. RIVES, and other eminent gentlemen; and Mr. Rives remarked that he had witnessed many agricultural exhibitions in Europe and America, but none superior to this in all that evinced eminent capacity and resources for constituting a great State. Indeed, so warmed up did he become with the prospect before him that he entered himself, wife, and children as life members of the society, as also his two sons, living in other States, and their families. Mr. T. L. PRESTON, of Washington county, not only made a liberal subscription on his own account, but pledged three other counties than his own for \$500 each. Here was practical enthusiasm, upon a subject which had hitherto excited but little general interest, an enthusiasm which enlisted both the heart and the judgment; for the experience of members, as detailed to the society, proved such successful results in farming, by the use of guano, manure, and other fertilizers, as astonished and gratified all who listened to the recital.

Although it was a proud occasion for Virginia. She was exhibited in her best proportions—physical, moral, and intellectual; and whilst to a distant reader some of the scenes described may appear like exaggeration, all who were present will concur in the sentiment that a new era has dawned upon the Old Commonwealth; and that hereafter, as days gone by, she can stand forth amongst her sisters with the consciousness that she possesses a goodly heritage, to which she may with confidence invite back her wandering sons and daughters. Hereafter "the hand of the diligent shall bear rule," and none "but the slothful shall be under tribute."

NEWS FROM LIBERTY WHIPPLE.—The Western (Mo.) Reporter contains a letter from Captain KITCHEN, dated Las Vegas, (N. M.) Sept. 29th, which says: "Lieut. Whipple arrived at Anton Chiest on the 26th. He gives me excellent accounts of the location of the portion of country which he has travelled over, and expresses himself very freely in favor of the route which he has surveyed. He says that if he finds the remainder of the route as good as the portion he has travelled over, the road will be built on this (the middle) route. His party was in excellent health, and had no bad luck whatever."

Lieut. WHIPPLE is the chief of the party of engineers appointed to survey the route for a road from Fort Smith to the Pacific.

COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS OF 1850.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The final Report upon the Seventh Census is now passing through the press. It will be the most important statistical work ever published in the United States. To produce it has required the unbounded means of the Government, the ability and zeal of two gentlemen as superintendents of the work enjoying the highest reputation for skill in the collection and preparation of statistics, and the labors of a multitude of intelligent subordinates during three years and a half.

The work will be entitled "Statistics of the United States," and has been prepared in conformity with the act of Congress directing the method of publishing the Census Tables. It will consist of a single volume of twelve hundred pages, and will be ready for distribution at the opening of the next session of Congress. The form adopted is quarto, in which respect the work possesses an advantage over any other document of the same class published by the Government. All former ones have been thrown together in a shape so inconvenient as to preclude their general use, and the money expended, with the object of multiplying those valuable memorials of our progress, has proved a useless expenditure.

We are glad to see that Mr. De Bow has called himself one of the class of the act prescribing the general plan of his labors to illustrate his work with notes and commentaries, which will give it the character it ought to possess, that of a statistical history, rather than a rigid and wearisome array of figures. This portion of his report will occupy between seventy-five and one hundred pages. We transfer to our columns a portion of the most valuable and interesting matter to be found in this important volume. The Superintendent has prepared and included in this division a useful abstract of the results of all the censuses from 1790 to 1850. He has also given the forms and schedules adopted for collecting and condensing information in each census, together with a complete view of legislation on the subject since the foundation of the Government. This will be valuable for reference, and will greatly abridge the labors of Congress when hereafter called upon to amend or add to existing laws.

The cost of taking and printing the different censuses since 1790 has been as follows:

1790	.....	\$4,377 28
1800	.....	65,109 04
1810	.....	178,444 07
1820	.....	208,525 99
1830	.....	378,545 18
1840	.....	832,370 95
1850*	.....	1,318,027 52

* To 30th of September, 1853, and exclusive of the expenses incurred for paper printing and binding.

Following these statements is a digest of all the circulars and instructions issued from the State Department and from the Superintendents of Census to the Marshals engaged in taking the Census, and the persons employed in compiling the returns. The utility of this digest is evident.

We then have a well-prepared description of the "European Census System," showing at what times and in what manner the population and statistics of the different countries of that continent are obtained.

From the introductory details, relating more especially to the Census of the United States for 1850, we extract the following statements:

Territorial Extent of the United States.

TABLE II. The following table was prepared for the Census Office by Col. J. J. ABERN, of the Topographical Engineers:

	Square miles.
Area of the Pacific Slope, or of the region watered by rivers falling into the Pacific.....	778,266
Area of the Mississippi Valley, or of the region watered by the Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries.....	1,287,811
Area of the Atlantic Slope, or of the region watered by rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi.....	937,190
Area of the Atlantic Slope, or of the region watered by rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi.....	183,643
Area of the Atlantic Slope, or of the region watered by rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi.....	146,830
Total of the Atlantic Slope, or of the region watered by rivers falling into the Atlantic.....	997,576
Total area of the United States and their territories in 1850.....	2,951,153

This estimate of Col. ABERN has some claims to authenticity which cannot be argued for these more commonly used, but we observe that in a subsequent part of the introduction the aggregate area of the Union, given by States and Territories, is 3,306,000 square miles. The latter amount is the result of an examination of various official reports from the Land Office, Congress, and the State Department. The statement given in the Census Report (1852) of the territory of the United States is 3,230,572 square miles.

Mr. De Bow remarks upon the foregoing table as follows: "The territorial extent of the republic is therefore nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain, and France combined; three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark together; one-and-a-half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, states, and republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles."

The area of all the States of Europe is given as 3,684,832 square miles. The areas of the different countries on this continent are given as follows:

	Square Miles.
United States detailed estimate.....	3,306,865
British America.....	3,050,398
Mexico.....	1,968,824
Central America.....	203,551
Russian America.....	394,000
Danish America (Greenland).....	380,000

Totals area of North America.....3,873,648

The shore line of the United States, as furnished by the Coast Survey Office, is as follows:

	Main shores including bays, sounds, &c.	Islands.	Return to head of tide.	Total.	Mean line of slope in ten miles.
Atlantic coast.....	6,861	6,328	6,845	19,544	2,639
Pacific coast.....	2,281	712	2,496	5,489	1,464
Gulf coast.....	3,467	2,217	3,486	9,350	1,043
	12,609	9,247	11,213	35,069	5,107

Estimated population of the United States at certain periods since 1701:

1701	.....	262,000
1740	.....	1,658,000
1775 (including 500,000 slaves)	.....	2,400,000

[Here follows, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, a classified table of the population of the United States, showing the number of white and colored persons and slaves, together with the number of square miles contained within the area of each State, and remarks showing the extent when each adopted the Federal Constitution; and is admitted into the Union; all of which has been heretofore published.]

In the letter communicating his report to Congress Mr. De Bow refers to the rejection by the last act of Congress of the valuable statistics on manufactures and the returns of deaths, and recommends that authority be requested for a full compilation of the tables on those subjects. It cannot be doubted that the Secretary will adopt this suggestion of the Superintendent, and that Congress, recovered from the discreditable delusion which led to the suppression of the returns alluded to, will authorize their publication in an appropriate form.

Mr. De Bow likewise suggests the establishment of statistical bureaus by the State Governments and their encouragement by Congress, so far as to facilitate their connection with foreign Governments.

The Superintendent has in course of preparation comparisons between the returns now published and those of former censuses, which, together with other matter authorized by law, will form a supplementary report, which will be ready during the coming session.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

BROWNVILLE, (TEXAS), SEPT. 29, 1853.

No doubt you have been painfully anxious as to the fate of our poor devils down here on the Rio Grande, and you of the North will have us, by the bloody Mexicans; but let me assure you that we ourselves are not scared at all, and for the very best reason in the world, that there is no danger. The Mexicans are quiet as lambs; indeed they are much more frightened than ever we were represented to be. The arrival of a few fresh companies of our troops and a lot of big guns has astonished them not a little, and the general belief is that they are to be annexed. The two hundred and fifty Mexican troops that have been in Matamoros for the last year or two are still there, and no signs of reinforcement are visible. The army have utterly failed. His popularity in the war, Santa Anna's exchequer is at a low ebb, and unless Uncle Sam steps in and fills his pockets for another slice of territory he will have employment enough to maintain himself without attempting to cross the Rio Grande. All his well-matured plans for augmenting his army have utterly failed. His popularity in the war, Santa Anna's exchequer is at a low ebb, and unless Uncle Sam steps in and fills his pockets for another slice of territory he will have employment enough to maintain himself without attempting to cross the Rio Grande. All his well-matured plans for augmenting his army have utterly failed. His popularity in the war, Santa Anna's exchequer is at a low ebb, and unless Uncle Sam steps in and fills his pockets for another slice of territory he will have employment enough to maintain himself without attempting to cross the Rio Grande.

The wealthy and more influential portion of the inhabitants see and feel that if they were under our Government there would be greater security to life and property, that new life would be infused in their Rip Van Winkle country; and if the country between the Sierra Nevada and the Rio Grande were annexed to-morrow, five hundred of our troops would hold it without the fear of a pronouncement. Santa Anna's exchequer is at a low ebb, and unless Uncle Sam steps in and fills his pockets for another slice of territory he will have employment enough to maintain himself without attempting to cross the Rio Grande.

The troops put in motion by the Secretary of War are rapidly taking up their position along the Rio Grande. By last accounts nineteen companies of infantry, five companies of artillery, and two companies of San Antonio, are posted from the northern frontier of Texas to various points on this river. The 8th infantry is to garrison the Rio Grande opposite Camargo, the 9th to be stationed at Brownsville, the 10th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 11th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 12th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 13th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 14th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 15th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 16th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 17th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 18th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 19th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 20th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 21st at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 22nd at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 23rd at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 24th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 25th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 26th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 27th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 28th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 29th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 30th at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the 31st at the mouth of the Rio 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